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1. **Your Prime Minister is Dead / Anuj Dhar**

When Lalita Shastri saw her husband’s body, it did not appear he had been dead only a few hours. His face was dark bluish and swollen. The body was bloated and it bore strange cut marks. The sheets, pillows and the clothes were all soaked in blood. As the family members raised doubts, suddenly sandal paste was smeared on Lal Bahadur Shastri’s face. And yet, the controversy whether or not India’s second prime minister’s death was really due to a heart attack, couldn’t be contained. Allegations of the KGB’s, the CIA’s or an insider’s hand in the death of Lal Bahadur Shastri emerged in time.

In this first-ever comprehensive study of the enduring Shastri death mystery, Anuj Dhar puts together a disturbing narrative going against the official version. Dhar’s bestselling book "India’s biggest cover-up" inspired declassification of the Subhas Chandra Bose files and hit web series "Bose: Dead/Alive"

**Pub: Vitasta**

**Call No: 923.254 D533Y**  
**Accession No: 156378**
Before the global financial meltdown of 2008, India's economy was thriving and its GDP growth was cruising at an impressive 8.8 per cent. The economic boom impacted a large section of Indians, even if unequally. With sustained high growth over an extended period, India could have achieved what economists call a 'take-off' (rapid and self-sustained GDP growth). The global financial meltdown disrupted this momentum in 2008.

In the decade that followed, each time the country's economy came close to returning to that growth trajectory, political events knocked it off course.

In 2019, India's GDP is growing at the rate of 7 per cent, making it the fastest-growing major economy in the world, but little on the ground suggests that Indians are actually better off. Economic discontent and insecurity are on the rise, farmers are restive and land-owning classes are demanding quotas in government jobs. The middle class is palpably disaffected, the informal economy is struggling and big businesses are no longer expanding aggressively.

India is not the star it was in 2008 and in effect, the 'India growth story' has devolved into 'growth without a story'. The Lost Decade tells the story of the slide and examines the political context in which the Indian economy failed to recover lost momentum.

**Pub: Penguin Random House**

**Call No: 338.9 M498L**

**Accession No: 156385**
The right to sanitation has been recognized domestically for more than two decades and progressively integrated into the international human rights law framework since the beginning of the century. The recognition of the right itself is not a matter for debate since the courts have repeatedly affirmed its existence as a right deriving from the fundamental right to life. Key issues arise in the context of conceptualization and realization of the right and relate to the existence and/or the scope of a law and policy framework for the realization of the right to sanitation for all, the scope of the right, the links with other rights such as health and gender equality, as well as issues of specific relevance in the Indian context, such as manual scavenging and more generally, caste-based discrimination and exploitation linked to sanitation work. This book represents the first effort to conceptually engage with the various dimensions of the right to sanitation. It analyses the right to sanitation in India in the broader international and comparative setting. In a context where sanitation challenges are more severe in India than in many other countries, this book is the first step towards a better understanding of the right to sanitation and its multiple dimensions in India.
4. The Algebra of Warfare-Welfare / Irfan Ahmad

Electoral democracy combines the ideas and practices of warfare and welfare, where both work in tandem as near Synonyms. India’s robust electoral democracy exemplifies this combination in diverse forms. Critically analysing the 2014 parliamentary elections beyond the seduction of immediacy and bare cold statistics, this book puts human subjectivity at the centre of election studies and, through an anthropological–sociological approach, makes lives—human and non-human, lived and unlived or unlovable—central to any understanding of elections and democracy. Crafting a new, comprehensive approach, this volume looks at the 2014 elections in relation to the changing nature and forms of elections and democracy globally. Coming from multidisciplinary backgrounds, the contributors to this volume use ethnographic observations to open up a space for new theoretical and methodological reflections on the role of media in Indian elections, the shift to the right in 2014 and its consequences, the significance of traditional Hindu spaces such as the river Ganga in BJP’s victory, the role of gurus like Baba Camden and the electoral choices available to and exercised by the minorities, among others.

Pub: Oxford University Press

Call No: 324.54 A286A

Accession No: 156365
The new 19th edition of the widely accepted textbook on Indian Economy for undergraduate incorporating the latest recommended readings. The book provides a comprehensive coverage of Indian economy under five sections: I. basic issues in economic development: institutional framework and policy regimes; II. growth and distributional issues: poverty, inequality and employment; III. current perspectives in Indian agriculture: growth, productivity, constraints and pricing; IV. industry and services sector; V. financial sector and the external sector. In the present volume, the author has made an effort to keep the language simple without compromising the effectiveness of the argument or diluting the analyses. The book also carries a comprehensive glossary. Apart from undergraduate students, the book is widely used by students preparing for the IAS and other competitive examinations.

Pub: Academic Foundation

Call No: 330.954 K171I  Accession No:156388
The innumerable solutions proposed to combat corruption and maladministration in India was the institution of the lokpal. Its story began around 1963 and continued through the heady days of the Anna Hazare campaign to produce a flawed result passed by Parliament in 2013. But what is the lokpal. Like so many concepts of governance, it is an institution to root out maladministration and corruption. Bureaucrats hated it and sought to wriggle out of its jurisdiction. Politicians had no choice but to broadly accept it, But were wary of its implications for ministers and legislators. Political parties saw in it an opportunity to examine the past five years of the previous past regimes as an incidence of ‘regime revenge’. the lokpal idea, 1963-2010, critically examines debates, documents, ideas, and material to show how the idea of lokpal was moulded and remoulded to suit politicians and Civil servants and others, and asks: are remedial institutions like the lokpal the real answer. Can the lokpal be seen as an artefact of governance, or is it a mere plaything in the hands of ruling dispensations.

Pub: Oxford University Press

Call No: 345.5402323 D533L  Accession No. 156361
A few decades ago, India was viewed primarily as a country beset by poverty and cultural differences. Its political system was in transition from One-Party dominance to coalition politics. However, recent political changes with a majority government have led to democratic practice being challenged, particularly in light of persistent economic and social inequality. The state’s capacity to redistribute wealth and alleviate poverty has been questioned, along with the robustness of its institutions and the negotiation of boundaries between state and Civil society. In this context the state in India offers an insightful overview of the literature on the state and showcases the interplay of state and society in New sites: processes of globalisation, assertions of sovereignty, and across the regional and local. The volume moves beyond
9/11 marked the beginning of a century that is defined by widespread violence. Every other day seems to be a furthering of the already catastrophic present towards a more disastrous tomorrow. With climate change looming over us, frequent economic instability, religious wars, and relentless political mayhem, life for what we have made of it seems more and more unsustainable. Douglas Allen insists that we look to Gandhi, if only selectively and creatively, in order to move towards a nonviolent and sustainable future.

Is a Gandhi-informed swaraj technology, valuable but humanly limited, possible? What would a Gandhian world—a more egalitarian, interconnected, decentralized—of globalization look like?

Focusing on key themes in Gandhi’s thinking such as violence and nonviolence, absolute truth and relative truth, ethical and spiritual living, and his critique of modernity, the book compels us to rethink our positions today.

**Pub: Orient BlackSwan**

**Call No: 303.61 A425G**

**Accession No. 156357**
Kalighat is said to be the oldest and most potent Hindu pilgrimage site in the city of Kolkata (formerly Calcutta). It is home to the dark goddess Kali in her ferocious form and attracts thousands of worshipers a day, many sacrificing goats at her feet. In the making of a modern temple and a Hindu city, Deonnie Moodie examines the ways middle-class authors, judges, and activists have worked to modernize Kalighat over the past long century. Rather than being rejected or becoming obsolete with the arrival of British colonialism and its accompanying iconoclastic Protestant ideals, the temple became a medium through which middle-class Hindus could produce and publicize their modernity, as well as the modernity of their city and nation. That trend continued and even strengthened in the wake of India's economic liberalization in the 1990s. Kalighat is a superb example of the ways Hindus work to modernize India while also indianizing modernity through Hinduism's material forms. Moodie explores both middle-class efforts to modernize Kalighat and the lower class's resistance to those efforts. Conflict between class groups throws into high relief the various roles the temple plays in peoples' lives, and explains why the modernizers have struggled to bring their plans to fruition. The making of a modern temple and a Hindu city is the first scholarly work to juxtapose and analyze processes of historiographical, institutional, and physical modernization of a Hindu temple.
The notion that a monolithic idea of ‘nonalignment’ shaped India’s foreign policy since its inception is a popular view. In Power and Diplomacy, Zorawar Daulet Singh challenges conventional wisdom by unveiling another layer of India’s strategic culture. In a richly detailed narrative using new archival material, the author not only reconstructs the worldviews and strategies that underlay geopolitics during the Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi years, he also illuminates the significant transformation in Indian statecraft as policymakers redefined some of their fundamental precepts on India’s role in the subcontinent and beyond. His contention is that those exertions of Indian policymakers are equally apposite and relevant today. Whether it is about crafting a sustainable set of equations with competing great powers, formulating an intelligent Pakistan policy, managing India’s ties with its smaller neighbours, dealing with China’s rise and Sino-American tensions, or developing a sustainable Indian role in Asia, Power and Diplomacy strikes at the heart of contemporary debates on India’s unfolding foreign policies.

**Pub: Oxford University Press**

**Call No: 327.54 S617P**              **Accession No: 156364**